

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC
BUREAU



REPORT
WITH REFERENCE TO THE SEAT
OF THE BUREAU



MONACO

MARCH 1928



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with reference to the seat of the International Hydrographic Bureau, rendered in accordance with Instructions given by the Second International Hydrographic Conference.

This report is presented in accordance with the resolution adopted at the *Second International Hydrographic Conference*, Plenary Session 6th November 1926, which was as follows : —

- « That the question of moving the seat of the International Hydrographic Bureau to Malaga shall be thoroughly investigated, including Monaco and Malaga, and reported to the States Members for their decision ».

It answers explicitly also the Resolution adopted by the Conference in Plenary Session on 9th November, *viz* : —

- « To leave to the Directing Committee, within the next four years, when the lease falls in, to consider the future accommodation of the Bureau, with a view to the rental not being increased and the possibility of procuring other quarters more suitably placed without increase in cost, or of buying or building premises outright ».

I.

SEAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU.

The International Hydrographic Bureau was established in Monaco in September 1921 in the premises (leased for this purpose) which it occupies at the present moment.

The choice of Monaco was determined thus : —

During the *First International Hydrographic Conference*, 1919, the French Delegation proposed London as the seat, basing its proposal on the fact that : —

- « it is advisable to establish the International Hydrographic Bureau in the same city as the most important Hydrographic Office because it can thus take advantage of the mass of information and great resources which would be placed at its disposal by the Office ».

(Report of Proceedings, 1st I. H. C., page 197).

The majority of the other Delegations, however, and particularly the British Delegation, expressed contrary opinions which may be summed up by stating that it appeared : —

- « dangerous to place the Bureau side by side with a Department upon which it would inevitably end by finding itself dependent, and this would compromise the freedom of action necessary to an international organisation ».

and further : —

- « therefore it is most important that its location should be in some central
- « position in touch with the whole world, and yet with no Hydrographic
- « Establishment near by to destroy or affect in any way whatsoever its
- « absolute impartiality which I consider to be such an essential feature of
- « this Bureau ».

(Report of Proceedings of the London Conference, page 204).

For the same reason *Paris*, which was proposed later on, was also discarded.

The Naval Sub-Committee of the League of Nations expressed the opinion that the Bureau, as should all organisations which depend on the League, ought to have the same seat as the League, but this solution, which moreover had inconveniences of various kinds, was not accepted.

The Organisation Committee, appointed under the name of "THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC CONFERENCE COMMITTEE" after a meticulous examination of the question, taking into account all the opinions expressed by the Delegates during the London Conference, concluded that Monaco was the most suitable seat for the International Hydrographic Bureau.

It appeared evident that the choice of Monaco satisfied, or at least reconciled as far as possible, all the requirements which the discussion in London had demonstrated to be fundamental and indispensable for ensuring the proper working and the independence of the Bureau.

The Committee remarked that undoubtedly at no place but at Monaco would the neutral and impartial character, which is held to be essential, be assured to the Bureau.

The Constitution of the Principality, and the laws there in force, appear exceptionally favourable also for the continuity and for the regular working of an international organisation.

With reference to hotel accommodation for Delegates and conference halls for meetings, conditions at Monaco are particularly good.

The economic advantages also are worthy of note : —

- (a) In the Principality "there are no property or income taxes, neither are there any rates".
- (b) It is easy to recruit in the vicinity "subordinate personnel acquainted with the two official languages of the International Hydrographic Bureau, which are very much spoken in Monaco and the neighbourhood ; thus the payment of high salaries is avoided, for employees brought from elsewhere might require very high remuneration".

Besides, the central geographical position of Monaco, in relation to the States Members, makes communication with many important national Hydrographic Offices and with the seat of the League of Nations rapid, economical and convenient, and this applies also with reference to Delegates coming by land or sea to attend Conferences.

Besides, the conditions at Monaco are particularly advantageous in so far as facilities for publication are concerned, on account of the numerous lithographic and typographic firms which are available in the immediate neighbourhood, the competition amongst them being in every way of benefit to the Bureau.

The proposal to establish the Bureau at Monaco, made by the Organisation Committee, was accepted by the great majority of the adhering Nations.

H. S. H. Prince Albert of Monaco, approached on this subject by the Committee, received the proposal very favourably and showed himself inclined to facilitate, in every possible way, the establishment of the Bureau in the Principality, which actually took place in July 1921.

II.

SPANISH OFFER (*Malaga*).

In November 1926, on the occasion of the meeting of the Second International Hydrographic Conference, Professor Odón de Buen, Member of the Spanish Delegation, distributed, at the beginning of the sessions, a proposal worded as follows: —

- « In the name of the Spanish Government and by its special Delegation, I
- « have the honour to offer in all liberality and generosity to the International Hydrographic Bureau, as its seat and for the establishment of all its
- « important sections, the building destined for the use of the Institute of
- « Oceanography and Marine Biology which is to be built in the city of Malaga, the provisional plans of which I submit, these being open to amplification and modification as may be considered necessary for the Bureau.
- « The building will be completed at the end of the year 1927 ”.

This proposal was read at the Plenary Session on 2nd November with the following addition: —

- « In conformity with the provisions of Article 56 (6) of the Statutes, we
- « propose that the International Hydrographic Bureau should be kind enough
- « to accept the offer of the Spanish Government, for which acceptance we
- « offer our thanks. This might contribute to the strengthening of its life
- « and to the intensification of its work ”.

Appendix A gives in *extenso* all the discussions on this question during the meetings of the Conference.

It suffices to state that the discussion was closed by a motion of the Delegation of the United States of America, *viz*: — to

- « instruct the new Directors to learn all possible facts, including Monaco
- « and Malaga, and submit them to the States Members for decision ”.

This proposal was supported by the Delegations of Argentine, Chile, Germany, Greece and Italy.

The vote was then taken on the motion which called for this report.

The motion was adopted by a majority of 18, twenty Delegations being present.

During its very first meetings the newly elected Directing Committee took up this study, as instructed, and directed the Secretary-General to make inquiries on the spot at Malaga. Commander Spicer-Simson stayed in this

town from March 22nd to March 29th; on his return he delivered a report on the detailed plans which it is intended to carry out, on the means of communication and gave data which permit comparison to be made with actual conditions at Monaco.

A copy of this report was sent to the Spanish Delegate, Professor Odón de Buen, in order that the Directing Committee might ascertain whether it was a faithful interpretation of the offer of the Spanish Government on points of detail and to obtain confirmation thereof; the Bureau did not obtain this confirmation until November 1927.

By an official letter dated 9th November 1927, Professor Odón de Buen declared as follows:—

« I can now communicate to the Bureau :

« 1. That the Spanish Government has again addressed (to the Governments of the States Members) the offer made at the 2nd International Hydrographic Conference.

..... « 2. That the report of the Secretary-General seems to me very good...”.

The report of the Secretary-General, as thus approved, appears in *Appendix B.*

In the above-mentioned letter, Professor Odón de Buen added that he would visit Monaco in December and that on that occasion he would give “all information necessary for the complete formation of opinions on all questions” orally.

In effect, Professor Odón de Buen took part at a meeting of the Directing Committee on the 30th December 1927 and, at its request, he enlightened the Committee on the following points:—

- “(a) « With reference to taxes and privileges of the International Hydrographic Bureau and of its staff, Professor Odón de Buen declared that :—
 - « The Chief of the Spanish Government is in favour of conceding to the Bureau in Malaga the same conditions as those enjoyed by the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva and it may be assured that these conditions will be granted without paying either taxes or customs dues for the Bureau's material; salaries paid from international funds will not be taxed.
- “(b) « The Spanish Government, should the International Hydrographic Bureau be established in Malaga, will bear the expenses of lighting and heating of the building.
- (c) « The work of construction of the building has not yet been begun because of the uncertainty of the transfer of the Bureau to Malaga.
- (d) « There exist in Madrid firms which seem capable of undertaking the printing of the Bureau's publications in the two official languages (English and French) on the following terms :—

700 copies of a Review (in one language) would cost 7,000 pesetas, i. e.; 10 pesetas (41 French Francs) per copy”.

(The Review issued in November 1927 cost about 36,000 French francs for 1200 copies, i. e. 30 French francs per copy).

III.

OFFER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MONACO.

The Directing Committee was informed by a letter dated 10th May 1927 "that the Government of Monaco was studying the means to increase the advantages which are conferred on the International Hydrographic Bureau in the Principality by procuring for it the free enjoyment of premises convenient for its work".

By letter dated 17th September 1927, the Minister of State of the Principality communicated to the Directing Committee the plans of a building to be constructed on the Quai de Plaisance, facing the harbour, where large premises were intended for the gratuitous use of the International Hydrographic Bureau. He requested the Directing Committee to make observations thereon adding:—

« The Princely Government earnestly desires that the International Hydrographic Bureau should remain in residence at Monaco. However, before definitely ordering the execution of the works, it desires to be certain that the International Hydrographic Bureau will use the building and will maintain its seat in the principality.

« Consequently, I should be very much obliged after having if necessary consulted the States Members, if you would let me know your answer upon this subject as soon as possible. »

Judging from the plan the building is to have three stories:—

The ground-floor is intended to be reserved for the Customs House offices to deal with passenger traffic.

It is intended to reserve the two other stories for the International Hydrographic Bureau; therein would be all requisite conveniences for the satisfactory working of the Bureau, *viz*:

On the first floor and on a level with a large terrace 30 m. (98.4 ft) long and 5 m. (16.4 ft) wide, there would be:—

- 3 Offices for the Directors - 6 m. \times 4 m. (19.7 ft \times 13.1 ft).
- 3 » » Assistants.
- 1 Office for the Secretary-General 5 m. \times 4 m. (16.4 \times 13.1 ft).
- 1 Office for a Secretary.
- 2 Offices for typists 4 m. \times 4 m. (13.1 ft \times 13.1 ft).
- 1 Cloakroom and 1 waiting-room 4 m. \times 4 m. (13.1 ft \times 13.1 ft) and
- 1 Library - 15 m. \times 6 m. (49.2 ft \times 19.7 ft).

On the second floor:

- 1 Committee Meeting room - 8 m. \times 5 m. (26.2 ft \times 16.4 ft).
- 1 Chart room - 18 m. 50 \times 6 m. (60.8 ft \times 19.7 ft).
- 1 Sailing Directions room - 10 m. \times 5 m. (32.8 ft \times 16.4 ft).
- 1 Draughtsmen's room - 10 m. \times 6 m. (32.8 ft \times 19.7 ft).
- 1 Room fitted with presses - 4 m. \times 4 m. (13.1 ft \times 13.1 ft).

Accommodation for the Office Keeper, consisting of 2 rooms; finally, a lift to serve the two stories and 7 W.C.'s and lavatories in different parts of the building.

An entrance and auxiliary stairs leading on to the Quai would be reserved for the Members of the Subordinate Personnel who thus would have direct access to their offices.

An entrance from the Avenue de Monte-Carlo would give access to the building by a slope 2 m. 50 wide, on the side of which every required dependency, such as storerooms, box-room, photographic laboratory, printing shops, etc., are planned to be constructed if required by the Bureau.

The arrangement of the premises is satisfactory in every way.

Central heating will be provided.

The Government of Monaco (as would the Spanish Government) would be prepared to provide free lighting and heating in the building.

With reference to taxes, it is well known, as has already been stated, that in the Principality there exist no house-property taxes or income tax; neither are there any rates.

The French Government (which administers the Customs of Monaco) exonerated from custom-dues, in 1922, all documents and instruments intended for the Bureau, provided that a request for free admission be addressed beforehand to the Customs Administration for each import.

The proposals of the Government of Monaco are confirmed by the following letter referring to the text of this chapter, which has been submitted to it.

PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO

MINISTÈRE D'ÉTAT

N° 6011

(Translation).

Monaco, 3rd March 1928.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 26th January 1928. I have the honour to inform you, in accordance with the orders received from H. S. H. the Prince, that the Princely Government is in agreement with you as to the drafting of the memorandum communicated to it in connection with the maintenance of your organisation at Monaco.

Of course it is understood that the labour in connection with the heating and, in a general way, for the whole of the interior service of the building, will be carried out by the personnel of your organisation. On the other hand, the Princely Government desires to receive the implicit assurance that the International Hydrographic Bureau shall remain in the Principality for a minimum period of 25 years.

I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) M. PIETTE,
Minister of State.

It is evidently the intention of the States Members not to remove the Bureau once it is installed in offices specially built for its use and perfectly adapted to its requirements.

At the time when that generous citizen of the United States of America Mr. CARNEGIE caused a palace to be built at the Hague for the Permanent Court for Arbitration, he made the stipulation that this organisation should maintain its seat there in perpetuity. Any country which offers a building for

a permanent international organisation always implicitly understands that the seat shall be maintained therein for a long period, once its establishment there has been decided upon.

It must, therefore, be *explicitly understood* that, if the result of the ballot of the States members favours the retention of Monaco, it involves an assurance that the seat of the International Hydrographic Bureau *will not be changed for a period of at least twenty-five years.*

IV.

The offer of the Government of Monaco constitutes a new factor which was unknown during the Conference and which consequently did not enter into the considerations which suggested the motion leading to the present report. The question of moving the seat of the Bureau had been looked upon in the light of the material consequence of a purely economic fact, *i.e.* of the remarkable financial advantage resulting from *the only offer* existing at that time — that of a seat free of all charges — and was not at all based on reasons which affected the working of the Bureau in any other way.

No allusion was made by the Delegates present which might, either directly or indirectly, again bring up for discussion the well-known arguments on which the decision taken six years previously on the subject of the seat of the Bureau was based.

It appears to the Directing Committee that the new factor of the offer of Monaco radically modifies and very much simplifies the task assigned to it at the Conference.

This International Institution has now before it two offers which are equally liberal and generous and which, while ensuring a most convenient seat sufficient for its present work and that to be carried out in the future, and while releasing its budget from all expenditure on rent, contain in themselves nearly equal advantages concerning rates and taxes and freedom from customs.

On the other hand no other arguments appear in the texts of the two proposals, which seem to be inspired solely by a high sentiment of generosity and by a desire of the two Governments to become the hosts of the International Hydrographic Bureau.

With this object in view and on account of the necessity to the Bureau of having better premises than those which it now occupies, *i.e.* the use of which would be assured to it in a more permanent manner and which would be sufficient for its present and future work, the two Governments generously offer to construct, and to give the free use of, a new building.

The Directing Committee is convinced that it would fail to carry out an imperative and elementary duty, with which is combined justice and gratitude, if it did not declare that the experience of the past six years at Monaco has proved the existence of the advantages attributed to this seat by the founders (and in particular the possibility of maintaining for the Bureau its neutral, impartial and independent character and of withdrawing it from local influences and from the preponderance of a national hydrographic office) do really exist there, and are effective, and that, in addition, the hospitality of Monaco has been, and is most generous.

In order to ensure the complete liberty of the International Hydrographic Bureau, after four years of its existence the Government of Monaco, by an *Ordonnance Souveraine* conferred on its Statutes judicial efficacy and has given them the force of law in the Principality. A similar lengthy process would probably be necessary if the Bureau were transferred to Spain.

But it must be added that nothing leads the Bureau to suppose that its neutrality, its impartiality and its independence would be compromised in the event of transfer to Malaga.

In fact, it seems permissible to suppose that the grouping together in the same building of the International Hydrographic Bureau and the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and Marine Biology, as proposed in the offer made by Spain, has happened by chance and is entirely based on architectural reasons; also that the inner communicating door which is planned between the offices of the Bureau and those of the Oceanographic Institute will not be open to the passage of reciprocal influences.

The activities assigned to the International Hydrographic Bureau by the Statutes are clearly different from those of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography and Marine Biology. The two institutions operate in definitely separated fields and there exists but very little analogy between their aims. Consequently, there are no reasons which might eventually establish a link of mutual dependence even in the scientific field; as is already demonstrated by the independence which now exists in fact, in Spain, between the two analogous national institutes, *viz*: the Oceanographic Institute and the Hydrographic Office, and in Monaco between the International Hydrographic Bureau and the Oceanographic Museum.

For the reasons already set forth, the Directing Committee, having set out at the beginning of this report the motives which, at the time, governed the choice of the seat, considers that it is its strict duty to limit its examination to the *new* economic aspect created by the two proposals, *i.e.* to analyse and to set out *all* the direct or indirect material or economical consequences which would follow on their acceptance, and not to report only on the immediate and obvious consequences of the gratuitous use of a suitable seat.

The Directing Committee considers it opportune to repeat that the existence of the two parallel offers places the question in a new light, and modifies it essentially. The choice of the seat, which was originally a secondary question, now becomes the principal and perhaps the only question.

The preference of the States Members may be determined in favour of one or the other of the two seats for reasons other than economical considerations, but the Directing Committee knows nothing of these and they would probably be of such a nature as to escape any examination or discussion on the part of the International Hydrographic Bureau, in virtue of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph b, of the Statutes.

The Directing Committee is of opinion that it is unnecessary and inopportune to renew a discussion on this subject which has already taken place and the reasons for which were taken into consideration by the States Members in 1921. As to the weight of these reasons, each State now has before it the elements necessary for its appreciation, based on the experience of the first six years of the life and of the working of this Institution.

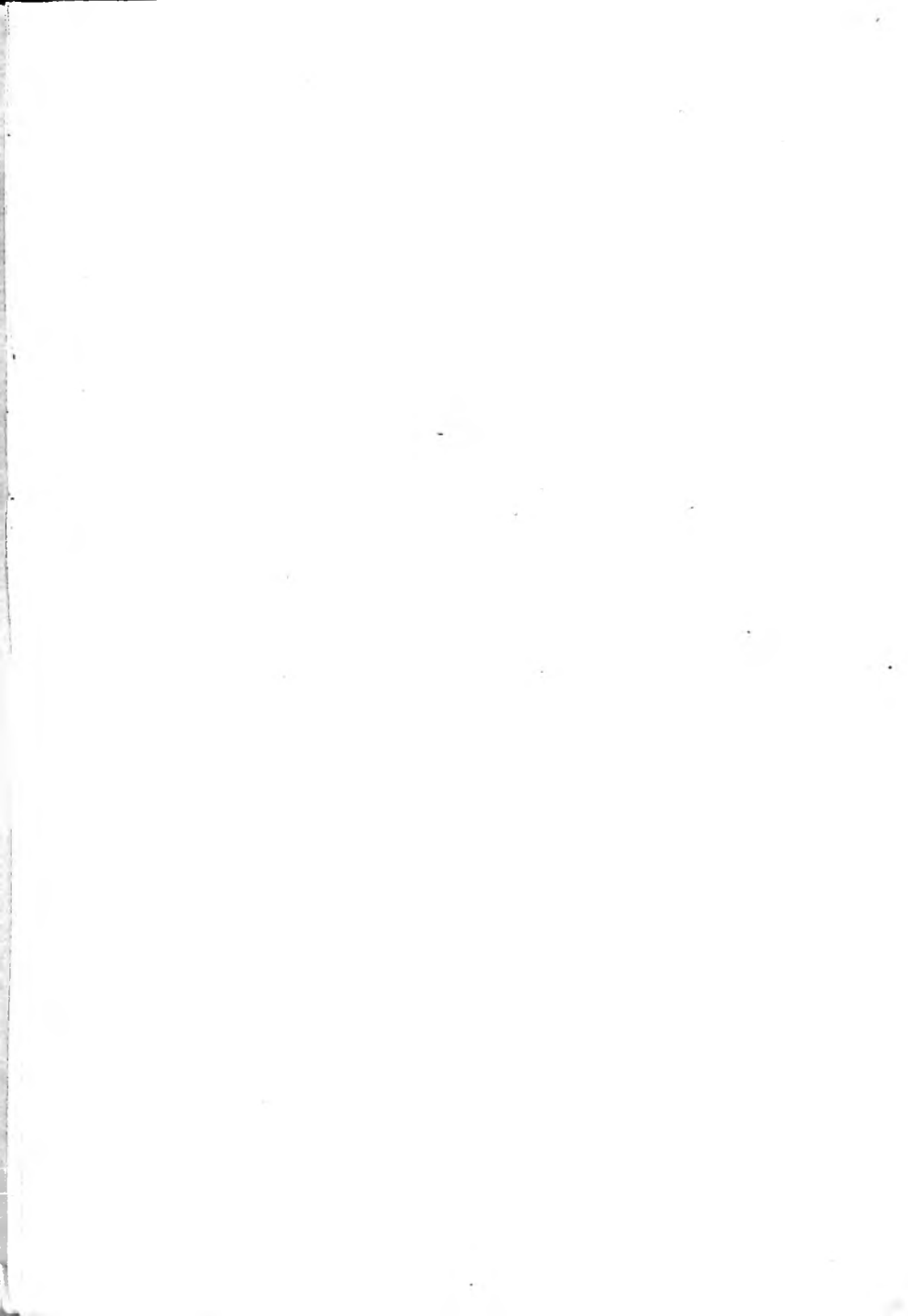
V.

The Report drawn up by the Secretary-General at the request of the Directing Committee will be found in *Appendix C*. The conditions of an economic nature of the transfer of the Bureau to Malaga are dealt with.

The removal will necessarily involve a slowing down, and even a total interruption of the work of the Bureau during several weeks. This temporary trouble will be increased by the necessity for changes in the personnel and by the time which will be necessary to find facilities for printing publications equal to those which the Bureau has succeeded in creating for itself in the vicinity of Monaco.

In order to diminish the disturbance brought about by the removal of residence, to reduce the expenses of the transfer and the duration of interruption of the work of the Bureau, the Directing Committee is of opinion that the change of seat, if adopted, ought to take place at the time of the renewal of the Directing Committee, *i. e.* at the beginning of 1932.

There will be also an important effect on the finances of the Bureau. It seems moderate to estimate the general increase of the expenses at 45,000 gold francs *per annum*. This figure will be increased to 80,000 gold francs should the languages used by the Bureau be raised to three in number by the addition of the Spanish language. This possibility *does not*, it is true, come under consideration at present, but a proposal to this effect has been made and, possibly, will again be brought up in the future; its adoption would force the Bureau to ask for an increase in the contributions of the States Members.



Appendix A.

Extracts from the Report of Proceedings OF THE Second International Hydrographic Conference (MONACO 1926).

DISCUSSION WITH REFERENCE TO THE SPANISH PROPOSAL.

(Plenary session of 2nd November 1926.)

PROPOSAL PRESENTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT SUGGESTING TRANSFER OF THE SEAT OF THE BUREAU TO MALAGA.

The **President**. — The Royal Spanish Government through its Delegation has proposed to the Conference that the seat of the Bureau should be moved to Malaga and has most generously offered to provide entirely satisfactory quarters for this purpose. The text of this proposal has been distributed. When the Delegates have considered it a vote as to the recommendation to be made to the Governments of the States Members by the Conference will be taken in Plenary Session.

The **Secretary General** read the text of this proposal :

" In the name of the Spanish Government and of its special Delegation I have the honour to offer in all liberality and generosity to the International Hydrographic Bureau, as its seat and for the establishment of all its important sections, the building destined for the Institute of Oceanography and Marine Biology which is to be built in the city of Malaga, the provisional plans of which I submit, they being open to amplification and modification as considered necessary for the Bureau.

" This building will be completed at the end of 1927 ".

(Sgd) : ODON DE BUEN.

"In conformity with the provisions of Article 56 paragraphe (6) of the Statutes we propose that the International Hydrographic Bureau will have the kindness to accept the offer of the Spanish Government, for which acceptance we offer our thanks. This will contribute to the strengthening of its life, and to the intensification of its work."

Captain Luymes (Netherlands). — I do not understand the last paragraph of this proposal.

Article 56 (b) says :

"No subject, which is not included in the final schedule, shall be discussed unless it is proposed by at least three of the Delegations of the Members..".

I should like to ask which three Delegations have proposed this ?

The **President**. — The Chair replies that no proposal is considered by the Chair unless it has been put forward in due form. All proposals received have been so put forward.

Captain Luymes (Netherlands). — Mr. President, that is not what I asked. I asked for the names of the three Delegations. I believe we have the right also to know that.

The **President**. — While the Chair does not allow that it is essential that these names be given, I can give you the information which you want. Spain proposes, — Argentine and Peru sign in agreement.

PROPOSED BUILDING AT MALAGA.

The **President**. — The Chair announces that the plans of the proposed building at Malaga will be exhibited on this table for the benefit of Members.

This Conference is adjourned to await the call of the Chair.

The Meeting adjourned at 10.40.

(Plenary session of 4th November 1927).

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF BUREAU TO MALAGA.

The **President**. — The Delegates having now had time to consider the kind invitation of the Spanish Government to transfer the seat of the Bureau to Malaga, and the preliminary plan of the building having been open for inspection by Delegates, the Chair considers that a vote can now be taken on the subject. As this is an important question which involves a change in the Statutes, namely Article 20, a secret ballot will be taken and the Chair reminds Delegates that under the provisions of Article 64 of the Statutes changes in the Statutes can be made only if a two-thirds majority agrees to it. The Chair reminds Delegates that only Delegates of States Members may vote and cast one vote per Delegation.

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — Mr. President, I think we have all been very much struck with the very generous offer of the Spanish Delegation on behalf of its Government, and I think we are rather rushing it by voting right away before knowing anything about the conditions. I suggest that it would be more satisfactory if, for instance, the Conference appointed two or three Members present to look more closely into the matter, in fact they might almost go to Malaga and see what the conditions are, and they might possibly be accompanied by one of the Members of the International Hydrographic Bureau. After all, it is not as if the building were ready for occupation and the whole staff had to go there right away. There is plenty of time and I really think it could be done in that way and referred to the various States Members when they get back to their countries. I think it is rather treating the subject too hurriedly. I am sure you will all agree that the offer is most generous, a free building, and from what I can understand in my Committee, the cost of the building in Monaco is not going to be less in the future. I think it is only fair — what I might call cricket — to look more closely into this matter before voting.

The **President**. — The Chair understands that this Conference is requested to express an opinion. This Conference will cease to exist soon, it cannot send Members to Malaga, but it can here express its opinion and decide whether or not the Conference, as a body, recommends the transfer to Malaga. It can, under no circumstances go further. The Governments of the States Members only can go further. I believe it would be rude to fail to express an opinion on this matter... Are there any comments?

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — If this Conference were to decide against the transfer, the question would be solved. But this decision is of such importance that the subject should be studied more deeply before passing to the vote. Therefore I fully share the opinion expressed by Captain Douglas.

Commodore Reinius (Sweden). — Mr. President I cannot recommend or refuse this proposal before it has been examined further. I fully agree with Captain Douglas.

Captain Luynes (Netherlands). — I am not in agreement with Captain Douglas. Certainly, it is a most important question, but it is also in my opinion a simple question. It is only with some reluctance that I have to make a criticism of the most generous offer made by Spain, but there are two serious objections to transferring the Bureau to Malaga.

In the first place, when we created the International Hydrographic Bureau it was clearly understood that it was necessary that the Bureau should be independent and should not come under the influence of any nation, and this would no longer be the case once we accepted a free building, which would bring us somewhat under the influence of the country concerned.

In the second place, if we go to Malaga, it is a matter of course that, after some years, Spanish will be accepted also as a language of the Conference and of the Bureau, and although there is much to say in favour of Spanish, which is much spoken in many parts of the world, the practical thing against it is that we shall then have three official languages, and we already find that two present difficulties. If then you take on another you open the door for German and Italian, and in a more or less far future similar claims will be made for Russian, Chinese and Japanese; I think that all these languages will, in the end, be the death of the Bureau, even as in the biblical example, the Tower of Babel. (Laughter).

The President. — Members are reminded that the question is one of whether or not this Conference expresses an opinion.

Professor de Buen (Spain). — The offer of the Spanish Government is neither directly nor indirectly connected with the question of the Spanish language.

Captain Caballero y Lastres (Peru). — We should thank the Spanish Government for the spontaneous and most generous offer which it has just made to the International Hydrographic Bureau, through its Delegation.

Spain, which was the cradle of overseas navigation and of hydrographic work, faithful to her traditions of nobility and generosity, thus ensures, for all time, the life of the International Hydrographic Bureau and, in this way, contributes towards the prestige of that Institution. The Bureau could thus develop freely and fulfil the tasks with which it is charged: it could receive the Delegates of the States Members who may come to exchange ideas and ascertain the general outline of the Directing Committee for the work to be undertaken by the national Hydrographic Offices.

The economy effected by the suppression of rent charges will avoid the necessity of reducing the salaries of the Directors and those of the staff whose competence we have been able to appreciate. It would not cause them to suffer disadvantages, for the costs of transport will be paid, so my illustrious Colleague, Professor Odon de Buen, has informed us. In fact, the Spanish Government considers that the Committee should retain all the present personnel which is familiar with the work of the Bureau.

All will rapidly become accustomed to the softness of the climate of Malaga, which is as agreeable as that of Monaco, and to the kindness of Spanish hospitality which is no less warm than the amiable and pleasant hospitality of Monaco. But account must also be taken of the advantages from the economic point of view, which would follow on the acceptance of the offer of the Spanish Government.

The funds of the Bureau would permit the installation, at the Bureau itself, of a printing press which would produce the various publications of the Institute.

The International Hydrographic Bureau would thus receive a new impulse, for the great prestige which Spain enjoys in America would certainly contribute to cause some fifteen Nations which are not represented in the Bureau, to adhere thereto as Members.

However, it should not be forgotten that the Bureau took its first steps in the beautiful Principality of Monaco. All thanks are due to the gracious Sovereign and to the Authorities for their support. Without doubt the Bureau would not have thought of leaving the Principality but for the kind offer of the Spanish Government, which should be accepted with thanks and without hesitation, with the object of consolidating the position of the Bureau.

Captain Gerken (Chile). — I think that the generous offer from the Spanish Government involves a change in the Statutes. The Conference has set up a Committee to study changes in the Statutes and to report on the matter to the Conference, therefore I think that this new proposal should be sent to the Committee on Statutes, in order that its advantages and drawbacks may be studied, and the Committee should then report fully to this Conference.

The President. — The Chair regrets it cannot agree that this is a change in the Statutes. If the Governments of the States Members accept this proposal the Statutes will be changed, but a recommendation by this Conference in reply to this proposal will not involve a change of Statutes. Are you ready for the vote?

Captain Luymes (Netherlands). — Mr. Chairman, I have taken note of the Spanish declaration that the offer of a free building will not imply any obligations, but there are natural influences. I bet you ten to one that five years after the Bureau has been transferred to Malaga, Spanish will be the third official language of the Bureau.

Commodore Reinius (Sweden). — I agree.

M. Fichot (France). — It seems difficult to maintain that this proposal does not affect the Statutes. Besides, the Chairman stated, a moment ago, that the vote, to be valid, should be supported by a two-thirds majority, for the precise reason that this proviso is made as to all changes in the Statutes.

The President. — The Chair replies that a Recommendation will not change a Statute. The carrying into effect of that Recommendation will require a change of Statute. Delegations are requested to write on one sheet of the paper of the pads on their desks one of the two words : "Monaco", "Malaga", then to fold the paper and put it in the box.

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — Mr. President, I should like to remark that my proposal was seconded.

The President. — I am sorry ; I did not get that. The Chair apologises and regrets that it did not note that seconding. Did you make a Motion that this matter be postponed ?

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — I suggested that, Mr Chairman, and it was seconded by the Hon. Delegate of Germany.

The President (to the German Delegate). — Do you second that as a Motion ?

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — Yes.

The President. — Are you ready for the question which the Chair failed to note, namely that this was put as a Motion ? Are you ready to vote as to whether or not this matter will be considered now by this Conference ?

As this is considered by the Chair to be a matter of some delicacy, a secret vote will be taken as to whether or not this question will be settled now.

Delegations are requested to write on a piece of paper "yes" signifying that this matter will be postponed, "no" signifying that it will be settled now. Delegations of States Members will vote. Will Captain Fablet, Captain H. O. Ravn, and Captain Kawamura please count the votes.

The vote having been taken, the Chair announced that the question was postponed in accordance with the majority vote.

(Plenary session of 6th November 1927.)

REMOVAL OF BUREAU TO MALAGA.

Is the Conference ready to vote upon the proposal of Spain to move the Bureau to Malaga ?

Is there any motion ?

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — Mr. President, with reference to the question of the removal of the Bureau to Malaga, I think, as I mentioned before, that the place ought to be seen ; I therefore propose that a resolution be passed to the effect that each Delegate, on return to his own country, should discuss the matter with his own Authorities (that is, the Government Department concerned) and should then report to the Bureau for the information of the other States Members.

Professor O. de Buen (Spain). — I wish to make the following declaration :

"The Spanish Government informed all the Governments of the States Members of the Bureau of its proposal. Some replied in the affirmative ; the others replied that they had given their Delegates a free hand in the matter".

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — Considering the words of the Spanish Delegate, it appears to me that the second part of the proposal made by the British Delegate falls to the ground. I therefore support that part of the British proposal which provides that study be made, in Malaga, by a specially appointed Committee.

Commodore Reinius (Sweden). — I agree with Captain Schweppe.

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — I therefore suggest, Mr. President, that a small Committee might be appointed to consider which Delegates of the States Members should visit Malaga in this connection.

The President. — The Chair regrets that it has no authority to appoint such a Committee.

It has been moved and seconded that an examination of Malaga in this connection should be made, and as the Chair understands it, this includes a reference, by Delegates, to their countries, because I know that in some cases Delegates may only travel, except at their own expense, when ordered by their Governments and the decision must necessarily rest with those Governments.

The Chair then understands the motion to be that this Conference, through the Delegates, refers the question of the removal of the seat of the International Hydrographic Bureau to Malaga and of an enquiry on the spot, to the respective Governments for decision. Am I correct in that, Captain Douglas?

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — That is so, Mr. President.

The President. — Are you ready for the vote? (A vote was taken).

(The motion was adopted.)

The President. — The question of Malaga is reopened for a motion to this effect:

The Delegate from Germany moves and the Delegate from Great Britain seconds the following motion. Is that correct Captain Douglas?

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — I take it that it is practically what I proposed originally.

The President. — "That the Conference appoint a small Committee of Delegates and also a representative of the International Hydrographic Bureau to proceed to Malaga immediately after the close of the Conference, it being understood that the Members appointed obtain authority from their respective Governments to undertake the journey and that the travelling expenses be borne by the International Hydrographic Bureau".

Are you ready for the question?

M. Fichot (France). — What will be the result of this enquiry? Will the Committee make a report which will then be submitted to the Governments for approval?

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — That is exactly the object of my proposal.

The President. — It is then moved and seconded that this Conference appoint a Committee consisting of a small number of Delegates and a Member of the International Hydrographic Bureau Directing Committee or the Secretary General to proceed to Malaga and inspect the proposed site to which the Bureau might be moved.

M. Butavand (Monaco). — I would like to know whether the Statutes provide that the cost of such Committee should be met by the Bureau itself instead of being paid by the Nations.

It is quite comprehensible that the expenses, in so far as the Director or Secretary General are concerned, should fall on the Hydrographic Bureau, but, for those Members who must obtain authority from their Governments to make this journey, it seems more natural that the costs should be met by the said Governments, as is the custom.

Captain Luymes (Netherlands). — Mr. President, I cannot see the benefit of the proposal of the German Delegate. I have no doubt that the buildings, which are not yet erected, will be very satisfactory, but the objections which I brought to your attention the day before yesterday will not have been removed and I think that is the principal side of the question.

Mr. Richards (Egypt). — Mr. President, before taking the vote on this subject, I think it needs considerable consideration. What is this Committee going to do? Is it to go there, look at Malaga, say it looks a nice place?

Is it to go and say there is a hotel, a railway station and a post office there ?

Professor de Buen can tell us all that. The Honourable Delegate from Spain can answer any questions we require to put without going to look at the site. I see no use whatever in sending a delegation there. If the people who propose this would throw some light on the matter it would help me considerably.

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — It is absolutely necessary that an impartial Committee be able to form a clear and exact idea of the building which the Spanish Government wishes to place at the disposal of the Bureau.

The **President**. — The Chair would like to make a number of remarks on this subject. There are in Europe not far from Malaga, naval representatives, Naval Attachés of many countries. The States Members must have information about Malaga before deciding whether or not the Bureau shall move there. Those States Members control their Naval Attachés, and other Government representatives, who can easily go to Malaga in almost any number, if necessary one from every country. All information can be obtained, such a Committee can be joined by a representative of the International Hydrographic Bureau, and it appears to me that that is a better solution than, for instance, that the Chair attempt, because it may only attempt, to send Members of this Conference to Malaga. Only those representatives who assure the Chair that they are willing, and can go, can be named. It would be futile for the Chair to name those who say they cannot go or have doubts about their ability ; therefore, I take the liberty of asking you to consider whether this matter can be handled in another way before taking a vote on the question.

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — I agree with the remarks of Mr. President in this matter because, so far as the British Delegates are concerned, and the British Government, I am pretty certain that if it were decided by this Committee that a representative of Great Britain should go, and it was referred to the British Government, they would refer it to the Naval Attaché there, and possibly give the British Delegate instructions to get into touch with the Naval Attaché.

M. Butavand (Monaco). — Could it not be laid down for those States which have no Naval Attaché, that, for instance, the Consular or Diplomatic Representative in Spain could go, or, failing such person, a Delegate of the State in question ?

Besides, the proposal made by Spain — which upholds the generous traditions of that country and which we should receive with admiration — brings up a somewhat delicate question. The present discussion is a proof thereof. In the first place, the removal in itself is quite a big matter, not only for the States but for the Bureau, for the Directors, for the Members of the staff and for the employees of the Bureau.

In this connection, I would like to be informed on the following points :

Is not the cost of living at Malaga much higher than it is in a country where, as is the case in Monaco, the currency is somewhat slightly depreciated ?

Would the Members of the Bureau, the Directors and the employees, whose interests are of value to us, have advantages at Malaga comparable to those which they enjoy here — exemption from taxes both on property and income ?

The **President**. — The Chair replies to the question about representation at Malaga by repeating "the Naval Attachés and other Government representatives". There are commercial representatives, there are people nearby in capitals who may be sent. Being a naval representative myself, the Naval Attachés idea came to me first.

Professor de Buen (Spain). — I feel, very deeply, the kind words spoken by the Delegate of Monaco with reference to my country and I thank him for them. On my part, I wish to say how highly we appreciate the hospitality extended by the Principality of Monaco.

The terms of the offer made by the Spanish Government are quite precise : they state that, not only will the building be provided gratis but also the installations. The Spanish Government and the authorities at Malaga will certainly give every possible facility for the study of all problems which the Bureau should take up.

Besides, the plans exhibited are not those of the new building ; they are the provisional plans for the Oceanographic Institute, and it is to be understood that this building would be suitably enlarged and arranged for the Bureau.

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — Should the new proposal be accepted, what is the procedure to be ?

Is it the intention of this Conference to form a Committee of Naval Attachés of the different States, or would the initiative be left to the Governments themselves ?

Also, is my proposal rejected on account of the fact that the British Delegation does not support it ?

The President. — The suggestion made by the Chair was that the possibility of sending Government representatives now in Europe to Malaga should be considered by Members before they voted on the proposal made by Captain Schweppe, which has not fallen. It is still in order, and will be voted upon.

The question then is upon the appointment of a Committee of the Conference to be sent to Malaga at the expense of the International Hydrographic Bureau, and to make representation in accordance with what they find.

Those in favour of this motion, will please indicate by raising their hands, but before doing so the Secretary General wishes to make a brief statement.

The Secretary General. — While fully appreciating the kind hospitality which has been given to the Bureau by the Principality of Monaco, I would like to call the attention of the Conference, as one of those who were present at the meetings of the Committee which organised the Bureau, that to a certain extent that Committee was misled as to the conditions in Monaco. It having been discovered in 1920, when the League of Nations Secretariat was still in London, that various international Organisations existing in countries other than England — there were two in England at the time — were allowed to import anything necessary for their work free of all taxes on a simple certificate given by the Secretary General of those organisations, (or in the case where they had no Secretary General, the Chairman of the Organisation), and having in 1921 learnt that this was almost the universal practice in connection with the international organisations, a request was addressed by the President of that Committee, the late Sir John Parry, to His Serene Highness, Prince Albert of Monaco, as to whether such advantages would be granted to the Bureau. His Serene Highness, through his Government, replied that there were no taxes in the Principality of Monaco. It was understood therefore that the Bureau would pay no taxes and, as the Delegate of Monaco has just stated, there are no taxes in Monaco. Theoretically we must agree with him. The Principality of Monaco is, by the Convention of 1921, I believe, (though it may possibly have been revised since then) under the Customs regime of France, and all applications for exemption from payment of duties and such like, have to be referred by the Bureau to the Direction de la Douane in Paris. The result is that though the French Government has given the Bureau exemptions from taxes on everything which is required for the technical work of the Bureau, such as documents, instruments, and so on, it has not given the Bureau the right to import certain things which it has been unable to obtain in France.

I mention as an example a rather important item. The Library of the Bureau grows little by little. The Bureau naturally required, if possible, to obtain book-cases which would be capable of being expanded, so to speak, with the Library as it grew. Knowing that there are such things as "sectional book-cases", I sought throughout France for a firm which could supply the Bureau with these cases. I found that these things did not appear to be made in France. I therefore wrote to various firms outside of France asking them whether they had any agencies in France; they replied that they had not. So we had to purchase these book-cases in England. They were sent out here, and applications for free entry having been made to the French Government, pointing out that these were necessary to the Bureau in connection with its work, we were told that book-cases were obtainable in France. We pointed out that these particular book-cases were not obtainable in France. However, the French Government decided that duty must be paid. We have paid considerable duty on these book-cases.

Yesterday a little roll of charts arrived for Captain Björset. No notice was given that this was going to be sent. Previous notice must be given to the French Government before exemption from taxation is granted. Duty to the extent of 4.80 francs was payable on this small roll of charts. It is quite true that these sums are very small, but in the aggregate at the end of the year the sum expended is

considerable ; so that this is really what it comes to : we have to purchase things in France which are not exactly what we require. Monaco, as you know, is on a special basis with reference to contributions; France is not. France pays a very considerable contribution, but in practice France has some advantage over other nations. She pays a certain contribution, and takes some of it back again, which no other nation is in a position to do. Though theoretically there are no taxes in Monaco, in practice the Bureau has paid a considerable amount in taxes.

M. Butavand (Monaco). — I thank the Delegate of Spain for his kind words in reference to the Government of the Principality.

May I be permitted to answer in a few words the information which the Secretary General has just given.

It is true that there are no taxes, and probably there never will be any, in the Principality ; but there are taxes, which we have freely undertaken by treaty with our neighbour to levy whenever we are asked to do so. In this manner, certain commercial, excise, etc., taxes have been instituted. Besides, the Principality being surrounded by French territory, it has been thought well — with the full freedom of an independant and sovereign State — to enter into community of Customs (Zollverein) with France. Of course, this carries with it certain liabilities, and it is not for the Government of Monaco to give satisfaction to the very legitimate desire expressed by the representative of the Hydrographic Bureau.

When I spoke just now of exemption from taxes, I was thinking of this : in the Principality there are no property or income taxes, neither are there any rates. Thus, if the transfer of the seat of the Bureau into another country be considered, it is perhaps not unnecessary to foresee all eventualities which might crop up in this connection. It would be particularly useful, in the interest of the Directing Members and of the Personnel of the Bureau, who may be called upon to pay income taxes on their private incomes and on the statutory salaries paid by the Nations which constitute the Bureau, to know exactly how matters stand in this connection in the country to which they are going and which generously offers them hospitality. It is for this reason that it appears to be of interest to know how the Members of the Bureau will be situated from the point of view of taxation and, at the same time, to know what Customs facilities will be granted. It must be kept in mind also, that perhaps other countries will make proposals, some day, similar to that made by Spain, but even more generous and these might possibly cause the Bureau to go into the question again.

Captain Schweppe (Germany). — I have been considering the question "Who are the most interested in the place where the seat of the Bureau should be ?" Is it not we, the representatives of Hydrography of our respective countries, and not the Naval Attaches ? That is why I maintain my proposal.

Mr. Richards (Egypt). — I am sorry to prolong the discussion, Sir, but I cannot make up my mind on this question. The remarks of the Secretary General have cast a very great light on the subject and I feel I want more time in which to consider those remarks. I should feel much happier if, before we take a vote on this question, a report could be made by the Bureau or the Secretary General on the general state of affairs existing here in Monaco, setting out the advantages and the disadvantages of the work of the Bureau being performed in this beautiful city. That would help us to make up our minds on the subject and at the same time this report would form a guide to any mission which may be sent to Malaga as to the lines on which their investigations should be made. I think that the question ought to be postponed until we have had such a report from the officials of the Bureau who know something about the working of it. I, personally, know very little about taxation, etc., and I want information on those points before I vote. I suggest that a decision on this question should be postponed. There is no hurry about it as I believe we have a lease of our present premises here for some years to come and any premises which might be built in Malaga would not be ready for some time. If we got a report by the Bureau and if a subsequent visit to Malaga could be arranged, then the States Members could give their opinion as to what should be done. I should like to propose that this line should be taken.

M. Butavand (Monaco). — Referring to the information recently given by the Secretary General, I note that in the "Report on the Financial Administration of the Bureau" the expenditure on transport and Customs dues were as follows :

1,050.20	Swiss francs in 1921.
385.40	Swiss francs in 1922.
377.10	Swiss francs in 1923.
330.15	Swiss francs in 1924.
120.05	Swiss francs in 1925.

This is but a small matter if this sum be compared with the taxes which the Members and employees of the Bureau will pay if they go to a country where there are very probably numerous taxes, for I presume that Spain, as have many other countries, has established an income tax and, assuming this to be correct, I ask whether the above-quoted expenditure on Customs dues can be compared with the thousands of pesetas which the Members of the Bureau would have paid in the form of taxes.

I agree entirely with the opinion expressed by the Delegate of Egypt, namely that, if the Nations are much interested in the material side of this removal, the Members of the Bureau are no less interested. I consider it an excellent idea to request, in the first place, the Directors, the Secretary General and the Members of the Staff of the Bureau, who have had great experience and who have lived some five years in the Principality, to give a personal opinion, which will be issued as a report, on their own interests, which we have at heart and which should be taken into consideration. When we have considered this report, we will look into the question of sending a mission to Malaga to study the problem on the spot.

The President. — The question is shall we send a Commission to Malaga ? Will those in favour kindly raise their hands ?

(The proposal was rejected by 10 votes against 4).

The President. — The sitting is adjourned for ten minutes, but I would ask the Delegates to be punctual in returning.

(On returning).

The President. — Is there more to be said on the subject of Malaga ?

Lieutenant-Commander Lopes (Portugal). — In view of the necessity that the International Hydrographic Bureau should have a building suited to its work, and in view of the kind hospitality of Monaco, always having before us the recollection of Prince Albert, to whose memory I offer most respectful homage.

I propose the following compromise :

"The International Hydrographic Bureau will approach the Government of the Principality of Monaco with the object of obtaining a building in which the Bureau could have all accommodation necessary for its work.

"Should this result be impossible, the transfer of the Bureau will be considered and such transfer might be to Malaga, in view of the generous offer of the Spanish Government".

The President. — The Delegate from the United States, who very much desires to terminate this discussion, moves that the Conference instruct the new Directors to learn all possible facts about the Malaga proposition and submit them to the States Members for decision.

Captain Douglas (Great Britain). — I support that.

Chile, Germany, Argentine, Italy and Greece also supported the Motion.

The President. — Are there any who wish to speak on this ?

M. Butavand (Monaco). — I thank the Hon. Delegate of Portugal for the homage offered to the memory of Prince Albert, who gave his life to the study of maritime and hydrographic questions.

With reference to the proposal which he has just submitted to us, the Government of the Principality of Monaco, of which Government I have the honour to be a Member, will study with the greatest attention the requirements which may be set before it in this connection. In the first place, the Bureau should examine the question and, consequently, should, when drawing up the report on the Malaga offer, go into question of the accommodation or improvements which it may consider necessary in the Principality. A priori, the Prince's Government gives an assurance of good will in this matter, but for the moment I cannot say more than that, for I am not authorised to enter into any engagement whatsoever being but a Member of my Government. I would have to refer the question to it and it would then be obliged to refer to our Sovereign.

The **President**. — The Chair understands that the motion now before the Conference includes both sides of this question: Monaco-Malaga; that an investigation into the subject must include that; therefore the motion is that the question of moving the seat of the International Hydrographic Bureau to Malaga shall be thoroughly investigated, including Monaco and Malaga, and reported to the States Members for their decision.

Those in favour please indicate by raising a hand.
(Eighteen in favour).

(Adopted).

Appendix B.

REPORT by the SECRETARY GENERAL ON HIS VISIT to MALAGA MARCH 1927.

In accordance with orders received from the Directing Committee I visited Malaga in order to examine, on the spot, the question of the possible removal of the seat of the Bureau to that city.

Having ascertained that the Spanish Officials who were to meet me would be at Malaga on 23rd March I arrived there on the evening of 22nd March.

Prof. ODON DE BUEN, Director General of Marine Fisheries arrived early on 23rd March and introduced me during the day to Mr. WERNER, Directing Engineer of Public Works, to Mr. MIRANDA, Director of the Laboratory of Marine Fisheries, and to Mr. BELLON, Assistant at the Spanish Oceanographic Institute.

Having visited the site of the proposed Offices of the International Hydrographic Bureau and driven round the town in order to obtain a general idea of the place, I devoted the remainder of my visit to conversing with the gentlemen mentioned above and making various enquiries which I thought might assist the Directing Committee in drawing up its report.

I left Malaga on the morning of 29th March 1927.

A summary of the information elicited is attached hereto.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED AT MALAGA.

I. General remarks as to Malaga.

I do not propose to give a description of Malaga and its surroundings as this will be found in any guide-book dealing with Andalusia. It is necessary to mention, however, that the city is an important commercial centre with a considerable number of foreign residents, mainly connected with trade, but it is fast becoming a regular winter resort and is being developed as such on the usual lines.

II. Site of the proposed offices for the International Hydrographic Bureau.

The position selected for the construction of the building, which is to contain the Spanish Oceanographic Institute, the Spanish Marine Biological Station and the International Hydrographic Bureau, is the site of the old Fort of San Felipe which stands on the spit of land forming the eastern side of the Inner Harbour (see Spanish chart N° 123 A. Plan of the Port of Malaga).

III. Communications.

Means of communication with the rest of the world are excellent.

(a) *Railways.*

Two through trains daily to Madrid, 13 hours at present but this time is to be reduced.

Two trains daily to Algeciras (for Gibraltar), 7-1/2 hours.

(b) *Steamers.*

Steamers sail frequently for Barcelona (2 days) and Gibraltar (8 to 10 hours.)

(c) *Air Services.*

Two mail planes call daily. These are run by the Latecoere Company and take mails to Toulouse. The landing ground is three or four kilometres S.W. of the town.

(d) *Roads.*

There is a road service to La Linea (6 hours) but I went in a private car to Gibraltar in 3-1/2 hours driving slowly on account of an accident.

(e) *Telegraphs.*

In addition to the usual post-office telegraph there is a radio-station.

IV. Printing.

There are several firms of Printers in Malaga and two of these appear to be able to do any printing required by the Bureau except perhaps the reproduction of photographs by the processes employed for the Hydrographic Review. One of the firms claimed to be able to do this work, but I was informed that the results might not be satisfactory. Such work can be and is done by several firms in Madrid and Barcelona.

V. Banks.

Malaga, being a commercial city, is well provided with banks.

VI. Proposed offices of the International Hydrographic Bureau.

These offices are to be in the southern wing of a roughly H shaped building, the cross-bar of the H running approximately North and South.

This wing, except for about one third of the basement, is to be entirely handed over to the Bureau. It has four floors above the basement; the ground and first floors each have an area of about 600 sq. metres (6450 sq. feet), the second floor about 450 sq. metres (4840 sq. feet) and the third floor about 340 sq. metres (3660 sq. feet). The stair-well occupies about 36 sq. metres (390 sq. feet) on each floor and thus the total floor space available for offices and other purposes on the four floors above-ground is about 1845 sq. metres. *i.e.* about 2204 sq. yards. The basement provided for the Bureau has an area of about 450 sq. metres (4840 sq. feet). In addition to all this a large room (72 sq. metres (775 sq. feet), at the South end of the cross-bar of the H is provided to be used by the Bureau as its library.

The offices would have frontage onto streets on the E, S, and W. sides and the main entrance would be on the West side where the ground-floor would be at about street-level. On the East side the ground-floor would be about 6 or 7 feet above street-level.

I was informed that the whole building will be provided with central heating and electric lighting, these services being probably supplied free of cost to the Bureau. Provision is made in the plans for an elevator.

A credit of one million pesetas has been inserted in the Budget of the present year for the construction of the buildings and I was told that it was hoped that the foundation stone at the North West corner of the Marine Biological Station would be laid in April or May 1927.

VII. Cost of Living.

So far as I was able to ascertain during my short stay in Malaga, the cost of living at that place is somewhat lower than at Monaco. House-rent is distinctly lower, servants' wages somewhat lower but prices for food and other necessities are higher. Owing to the increasing number of visitors, rents are said to be rising, though I was informed that a large number of apartment-houses have been projected to meet the demand.

VIII. Taxation and Privileges.

The Spanish Government will give to the Bureau the same privileges as the Secretariat (*i.e.* the permanent staff) of the League of Nations enjoys. No taxation or customs dues will be levied on anything necessary for the Bureau or its work, and salaries and wages paid out of international funds will not be taxed. The personnel will have to pay taxes, in accordance with the Spanish laws, on their private income.

IX. Removal of personnel and material to Malaga.

The Spanish Government will arrange for the transport of the Personnel of the Bureau with their families, furniture, etc., and of all the material of the Bureau from the port of Monaco to Malaga. It will also meet any reasonable expenditure incurred in making the removal.

X. Accommodation for Delegates to Conference.

There are numerous hotels at Malaga, one is a real "hôtel de luxe" and one or two are first class hotels.

At the "hôtel de luxe" the terms for a room (bath-room attached) and full pension were from 40 to 50 pesetas per diem at the time of my visit. At the next class of hotel the terms for a room (without bath-room) and full pension were 18 to 22.50 pesetas. Of course there are other hotels of various classes where quite passable accomodation may be found, in some cases for as little as 6 or 8 pesetas (meals included) per diem. (Rates of exchange at the time £ 1 = 27.20 pesetas; 1 \$ (u. s.) = 5.60 pesetas; 1 French franc = 0.22 pesetas; 1 Swiss franc = 1.08 pesetas).

Appendix C.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE TRANSFER TO MALAGA.

I. EXPENSES OF THE TRANSFER.

As the Spanish Government has offered to reimburse all reasonable expenditure incurred in connection with the removal, it is interesting to analyse the probable expenses coming under this head.

(a) Personnel.

While it may not seem necessary to take into account the bonuses which will have to be paid to those members of the staff who refuse to go to Malaga, as by the terms of the contracts the bonuses will have to be paid when the members finally resign their appointments, yet, if the Bureau be transferred, a number of such payments would have to be made in a single financial year instead of being distributed over several years.

There would probably be indemnities to be paid for the cancellation of leases by the Directors, the Secretary-General and the employees which must be taken into account as also must the charges for packing and unpacking of furniture, etc., and transportation to and from the steamer which is to be provided by the Spanish Government.

It will probably be necessary also for the personnel to stay at hotels during the packing at Monaco and unpacking and search for accommodation at Malaga, and these charges, and those for storage during the time necessary for each person to find this, will have to be met.

All the above, without counting the indemnities to be paid for cancellation of leases, which cannot be calculated, would amount to about 10 to 15,000 gold francs.

(b) Material.

The value of personal and of the Bureau's furniture will depreciate somewhat owing to removal.

Certain office property would be useless — such as electrical wiring, linoleum and carpets cut to fit rooms — but this would also be the case if removal in Monaco were contemplated.

Charts and valuable books would have to be specially packed.

(c) Organisation of the removal.

It will probably be necessary to send to Malaga the Secretary-General (or an Assistant) and one of the employees, about one month in advance, to organise affairs, arrange for the installation, etc. The expenses of the journey of these and their stay in Malaga, would have to be met. If the Secretary-General and one employee are sent, the cost would be about 3,000 gold francs; but this procedure would shorten the period of interruption of the work of the Bureau.

(d) *Interruption of Work.*

On departure, the work would slack up during two weeks or more and then there would be a week of complete cessation of work.

The journey would occupy three or four days and, on arrival, at least ten days of complete cessation of work would ensue, followed by a period of certainly not less than a month or six weeks for the Office to get into full swing again.

Therefore, it may be said that there will be a stoppage of work for some eight weeks plus another four weeks of partial stoppage.

The work of the Bureau will be affected in other ways which will reduce the efficiency in a manner difficult to calculate.

(e) *Cancellation of the Bureau's Lease.*

As the Proprietor would probably consent to cancel the lease without indemnity, this being to his advantage, this question need not be considered.

The total cost of all the above, except the cancellation of private leases and the interruption of work which cannot be calculated, is estimated at about 40,000 gold francs.

II. ALTERATIONS IN THE BUDGET.

(a) **Personnel.**

Salaries.

At Monaco, it is relatively easy to engage the necessary staff, both French and foreign, but it is very unlikely that the Bureau would be able to find employees in Malaga whose native language is English or French, who are really the only ones suitable in view of the languages of the Bureau.

An enquiry made reveals the fact that about 40 % of the present staff would probably not follow the Bureau to Malaga; substitutes for these would have to be found at Malaga or brought to that city.

Even those who would consider going to Malaga state that it would be on the condition that their salaries were adjusted so that they could live in the same circumstances as they do here and so that they could meet the increased cost of visiting their homes during their annual leave.

Therefore, account must be taken of an increase of salary on account of expatriation, and probably also on account of the higher cost of living.

These increases are estimated to amount to about 40 %.

The Salaries of the Staff for 1927 will amount, in round figures, to about 80,000 gold francs; the annual increase for the same number of staff would thus be about 32,000 gold francs.

Freedom from taxes at Malaga represents no advantage, as this exists in Monaco where even private incomes pay no taxes, though duty has to be paid by the Bureau on all purchased outside Monaco and France except documents and instruments necessary in its work.

Increase in the Staff.

The present staff, even if the Bureau is to do the same work, will very likely not suffice, for the reason that the Bureau would probably have to yield to the request already put forward, namely, that Spanish be accepted as a language of the Bureau. This adoption of Spanish would have a considerable effect on all heads of expenditure. As regards the Staff, the Technical Staff would not feel the change very much, but it is probable that the Administrative Staff (Assistants, Translators, Typists) would have to be increased by 50 %; this increase would represent 30 % of the whole of the present staff.

It is stated above that the present staff, which will cost the Bureau 80,000 gold francs next year at Monaco, would cost about 112,000 gold francs at Malaga and if the adoption of Spanish makes an increase of 50 % obligatory, the annual total of salaries will reach about 145,000 gold francs, or an increase of 80 % on the present figure. Insurance of Personnel would increase in proportion to this total.

(b) Offices.*Rent.*

No rent will have to be paid but this advantage would disappear if the Principality of Monaco provides suitable quarters for the Bureau. Anyway, the rent now paid is not 2 % of the income of the Bureau, though for unsuitable quarters, it is true.

Insurance.

Insurance dues will have to be kept up to date in any case, as the Bureau would be responsible for the premises which it occupies. The present premiums would be increased if larger offices are occupied.

Upkeep.

This item automatically increases according to the enlargements of the Offices; but this would apply in Monaco also, and the point need not be considered.

Heating and Lighting.

The cost of Heating and Lighting is now about 2,000 gold francs per annum, and would certainly be doubled in larger premises.

Current Working Expenses.

No information as to the price of paper and general office requisites, at Malaga, is available but they are not likely to be cheaper than here.

If an increase of 30 % in the administrative staff be allotted, as stated above, in order to meet the cost of the use of the Spanish language in the Bureau, it would be logical to allow the same increase for office requisites.

The present expenditure on this item is 4,000 gold francs and the increase will thus be about 1,200 gold francs.

(c) Publications.*Comparison of Prices.*

M. ODON DE BUEN stated that a good firm, in Madrid, would make 700 copies of a Review (one language only) for 7,000 pesetas, that is 10 pesetas (about 41 francs) per volume.

The Review now in the press at Cannes (Vol. IV, N° 2) will cost about 36,000 French francs for 1,200 copies, i. e. 30 francs per volume. Therefore, here again an increase of 30 % on cost of printing must be considered.

The provisions made in the Estimates for printing during 1927 and 1928 were 44,000 gold francs. An increase of 30 % on this figure would be 13,200 gold francs; thus giving a total of 57,200 francs.

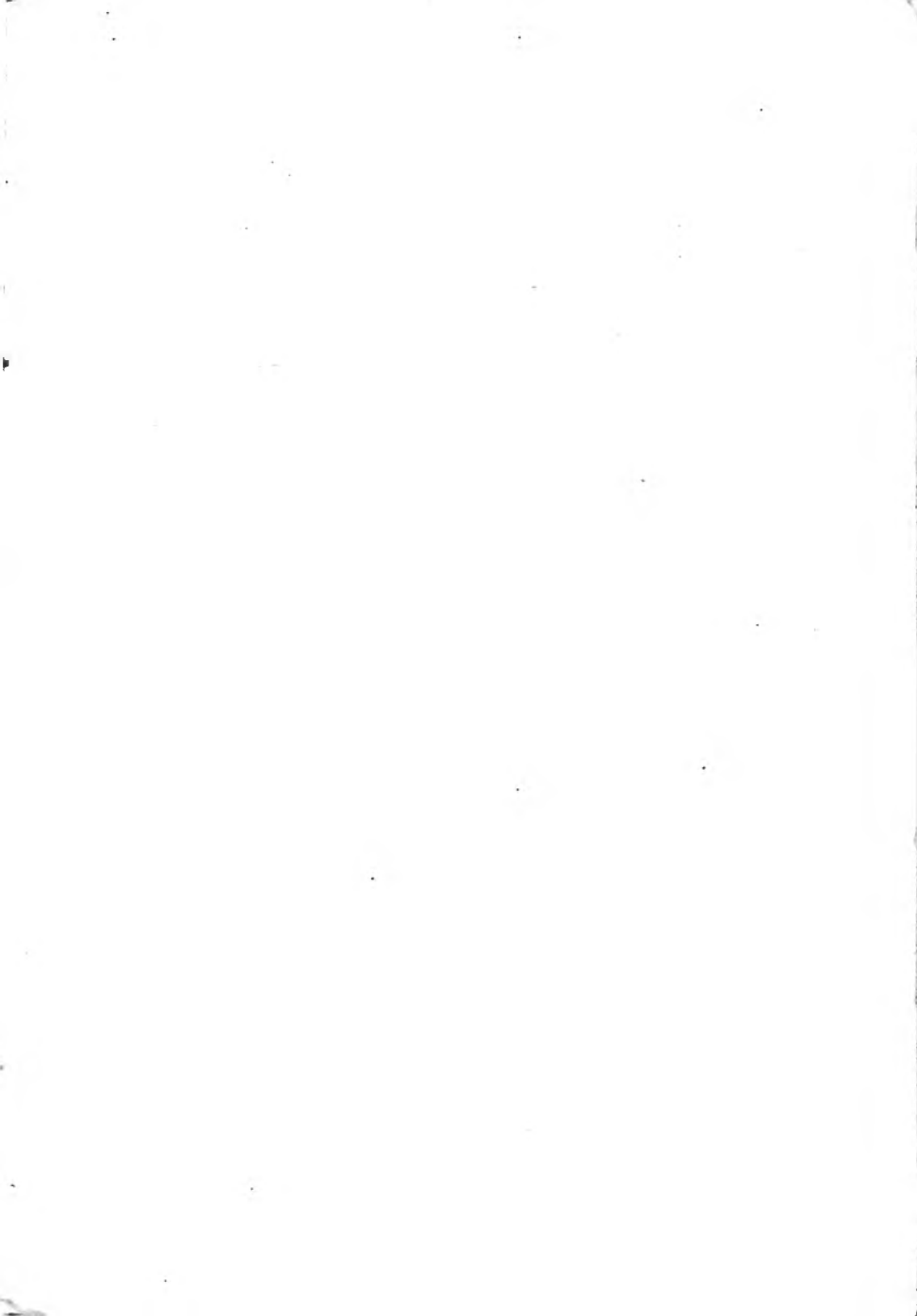
Introduction of the Spanish Language as a language of the Bureau.

If the publications issued in English and in French, and estimated to cost 57,000 gold francs per annum, had to be edited in Spanish as well, the cost of printing would be increased about 50 %, say 45 % as the plates common to the three editions represent the 5 % difference.

This increase of 45 % on 57,000 gold francs represents 25,650 gold francs, and would bring the cost of publications to 82,650 gold francs, or an increase of 87 % in relation to the present figure of 44,000 gold francs.

General considerations.

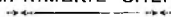
In moving the Bureau to Malaga, it would take some years, as it has done here, to build up effective competition among printing firms but it may be possible to reduce the present cost of printing by the installation of a press belonging to the Bureau, for printing the Bulletin and necessary Circular Letters.





MONACO

IMPRIMERIE CHÈNE



RUE GRIMALDI

